

THE DAILY HERALD

Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

FRIDAY - - - JUNE 25, 1886

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted, at The Herald Block, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, \$10.00 per annum postage included; per copy of the year at the same rate. To weekly subscribers collections made by carriers 25 cents a week.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, \$2.50 a year; six months, \$1.50; postage included.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year; six months, \$0.75; postage included. Subscribers will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not duly delivered. This will greatly aid us in our efforts to determine where the fault lies.

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DICKINSON DOWNED AGAIN.

Don M. Dickinson, the Democratic boss of Michigan, is again sadly disgraced. He has just returned home from Washington, whither he went to look after the confirmation of one of his political pets and wards, J. C. Shields, who upon his recommendation to the President had been nominated to succeed the odorous Sumner. Howard as Chief Justice of Arizona. It will be recalled that last week the Senate rejected Shields. The action of the Senate was very much of a surprise to Mr. Dickinson, but then that gentleman is becoming accustomed to surprises of that nature since the Senate has become familiar with his character and methods. He went home fairly raving with anger, denouncing the Senate undisturbedly and not being sparing of his tongue regarding some of the Michigan Congressmen. The latter seem to accept it as a fact that no man recommended to office by Dickinson is worthy and they take delight in showing up the unworthiness of the boss' pets. Our own Associate Justice Powers is an instance in point. Michigan Democratic Congressmen were active in the fight against Powers, whose record presented an excellent opportunity for thrusting at Dickinson. As to the Shields' rejection, Dickinson said to a reporter: "Mr. Shields has been stilted in the dark. Think of a Senate which has been demanding that the President open his correspondence rejecting a man without giving him or his friends any opportunity to be heard. He is denied even the chance of an appeal, two executive sessions having passed since the action was taken. I even understand that the Senators who were friends of Mr. Shields were absent from the Senate when the case was considered. That is a nice state of affairs—Senators watching to see when a nominee's friends are absent and then stilted him." We know nothing of Shields, and perhaps the Senators were not familiar with him or his record, but it seemed enough for the Senate that the man was vouched for by Dickinson, that fact, in the light of the other rejections by Dickinson, being accepted as equivalent to saying that the man ought not to be on the bench. In another interview Dickinson hinted at Shields having been pursued by a secret foe, and intimated that the enemy was Sumner Howard. This seems sheer madness. It cannot be possible that a man of Howard's character and record, both of which are so well known in and out of Michigan, and must be familiar to many Senators, can have any influence with the Senate. To suggest that he can is equivalent to an intimation that Senators are either ignorant or corrupt.

The simple truth is, Don Dickinson is in such bad order, through having regarded so many scrubs with office, that a good man going before the Senate with his endorsement would be looked upon with suspicion, and for Dickinson to urge his claims for office would cause a searching investigation to be made into the character of the man. It is among the inexplicable things how Dickinson gained the confidence of the President, who evidently does not desire association with politicians who are odorous, and whose reputations are those of corrupt manipulators and party bosses.

Utah rejects whenever Dickinson gets "knocked out," because he foisted the fellow Powers upon the Territory, and did all he could to fasten the infiction upon us.

AFRAID OF PRINCES.

The expulsion of the royal princes from France is a confession of weakness that the friends of the young republic do not like to see. It is an official declaration by the State that it has no confidence in the stability and power of government; an expression of fear that the imperial sentiment is deeper-seated in the breasts of the people than republicanism. Everybody in the United States would experience a sense of shame and cowardice were the suggestion to be made in Congress that persons favoring the overthrow of the republic and the erection of an empire be expelled as "dangerous characters," threatening the permanency of the nation. There are those here who would gladly see the form of our government changed to that of a monarchy, but who feel or express any fear that their wishes will ever be gratified. Is there anybody so weak as to believe they should be expelled from the coun-

try, or even that they should be restricted in their talk on the subject? Men who love republican principles and who have hope in the government of the world finally adopting those principles, must regret this manifestation of weakness on the part of France and will look upon the expulsion of the princes as a confession that the republic is more of a failure than a success over there.

And yet it may be statesmanship rather than cowardice that has driven the aspirants to crowns away from the country where they have been a constant menace and an element of danger to the government. We in the United States are so thoroughly saturated with republicanism that we cannot conceive it possible that any amount of agitation can change the form of government or advance the monarchy to the verge of the probable; here we are unable to appreciate the situation in France or understand the extent of the imperial sentiment. The republic is young and lacks much of being firmly established. The generation which is familiar with the pomp and glory of the empire has not yet passed away; the reverence for titles has not been outgrown any more than has the nature of worship men with royal blood in their veins. It may have been absolutely necessary for the safety of the republic to drive the princes forth and get them out of the way of a possible uprising to overthrow the government. The French are peculiar people; they are moved by sudden impulses, and are lacking in the stability of the more northern races, who move slower and after more thought and consideration. Half a century hence, if the republic shall live so long, a bill to expel the princes from France would mean the absolute failure of the republic and the impossibility of its establishment among the French people; to-day, the expulsion, while it is a confession of weakness, may be genuine statesmanship.

OLD ST. JEROME.

Vermont's noted Senator, Edmunds, is called "Old St. Jerome" by his immediate friends, on account of his striking resemblance to the picture of that canonized hero of the primitive church, the monk St. Jerome, also known as Hieronymus. From the character given to St. Jerome by a very eminent writer, Mosheim, it would appear that Senator Edmunds resembles that ancient crab in something more than merely the contour of features. While the abilities of the ancient St. Jerome are admitted by all ecclesiastical writers, "But at the same time" says the authority alluded to, "his bitterness towards those who differed from him, his eagerness after fame, his choleric and ungovernable temper, his unjust aspersions on good and innocent persons, his extravagant commendation of superstition and false piety, and other defects of character, have disgraced him not a little, in the view of those who are neither uncandid nor incompetent judges."

If that is not a pretty good pen picture of the modern "Old St. Jerome," the Senator from Vermont, then those who have described him, have woefully misrepresented his characteristics. But we take it that those who have written up Edmunds have not missed it very far in their representation of him. It would require just about such a person as the ancient St. Jerome is represented as being to introduce such a piece of infamy as the Edmunds bill that during the present session of Congress passed the Senate. No one but a man with an overweening "eagerness after fame" could consent to become the parent of such a measure. No one could defend it but by "unjust aspersions on good and innocent persons" and "extravagant commendation of superstition and false piety." Therefore, we think the friends of Senator Edmunds have unwittingly well named him by calling him "Old St. Jerome." His enemies could not wish him better named. And all we hope is that his latter end will be spent like his ancient prototype's was—in an obscure village writing books; not an unlikely ending, since it is fast becoming the fashion for old, worn-out politicians to end their lives writing up their experience in Congress.

SPURGEON'S HOMILIES.

Mr. Spurgeon has just issued his nineteenth hundredth sermon, and has worked it out while suffering greatly from a protracted illness. Years ago Spurgeon said:

"The devil does not care for your dialectics and elastics, and electric homilies, or German objectives and subjective; but pelt him with Anglo-Saxon in the name of the Lord and he will shift his quarters."

Judging from the number Mr. Spurgeon has written he must have considerable faith in the effects of the plain homily on his satanic majesty. Well, take it all in all, the present age is a very discouraging one for the minister. Great labor and small returns is the rule. There was a time when one sermon converted three thousand souls, but now it takes about three thousand sermons to convert one soul. Still, who labors conscientiously in the interest of humanity, and seeks to induce his fellows to a more righteous course of life is a benefactor of his race and deserves the commendation of his brother man.

THE MAINE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The courage and devotion of the Prohibitionists of Maine must be admired. If their judgment cannot be commended or their methods at all times endorsed, Maine has for years been a Prohibition State, so far as the declaration of the law could make it so, but as a matter of fact the people have had to drink and have drunk all the intoxicating liquors they wanted. The temperance advocates kept agitating and hammering away until they got the law to suit them, and since then they have been appealing and working for an enforcement of the statute; but they find their task an uphill undertaking. Heretofore the cold water people have counted on and trusted in the Republicans for encouragement and support in the cause of temperance, but at last they have learned that Republican promises are by no means performances, and that Republican encouragement consists in talking fairly to your face, and in doing nothing to help you. Having had their eyes opened as to the unreliability of not unworthiness, of political parties, the Prohibitionists have gone about the work of organizing a party of their own to do what the old organizations have not done. Last week they held a convention at Portland where 66 towns and cities and 14 counties were represented by 193 delegates. The convention declared that "the Republican party is afraid to enforce the law," and that both the great parties "contain a new element which will not allow the enforcement of the prohibitory law," hence the necessity for the Prohibitionists to organize a party to do what the others dare not or will not do. This is the kind of pluck or perseverance that one cannot help but admire, though he cannot have great faith in the success of its efforts. It should present itself to the Prohibitionists in this manner—if the popular sentiment of Maine is such that neither of the great political organizations dare attempt the enforcement of the law, what can be expected of the organization of a third party? If the majority sentiment of Maine is such that in favor of the use of intoxicants as to openly set a law at defiance—which is the situation in that State—how can the temperance people hope to achieve anything by antagonizing the parties, and as an insignificant minority, a mere handful, expect to accomplish what the community will not permit great and powerful organizations to undertake?

The thirty of the Prohibitionists must be admired, and their cause commended and encouraged, but we fear that they have undertaken more than they can manage in cutting loose from the old parties and undertaking to enforce a law in the face of a public opinion which is so pronounced that it has hitherto defied the statute and awed into silence and inactivity those who would otherwise have done their duty.

TWO FOOLS LEFT.

We are rather slow in getting rid of the duel crank. When Jeff Davis was at Savannah, there was a social gathering and a Captain Saunders of a New York company was present, and when flushed with wine and carried away by the general good feeling that prevailed, he proposed to drink to the health of Jeff Davis. This conduct of the jolly Captain gave umbrage to some of the New Yorkers and one Major Bird challenged Saunders to fight a duel with Winchester rifles. The challenge was ignored by Saunders, and here the matter promised to rest; but now comes a Dr. M. M. Hill, of Turkey Cove, Va., who, while he claims to have no particular love for Mr. Davis, or hatred toward Mr. Bird, challenges the latter to a duel on the ground that the war is over, one soldier has a right to toast another, even though the toasted fellow was a sometime enemy; and to instigate that idea he is willing to go to the field, where death or glory waits him. It is evident the right two are getting mixed up with that thing, and now let all good people pray that Bird will accept the challenge, that there may come off and that both will go down, that the world may be rid of two consummate fools at once.

TROUBLED SENATORS.

That was rather a personal debate the Senate indulged in over the motion of Hawley to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys of land grant railroads. The Senators seem not to like the idea of having placed themselves in a position to be unable to turn an honest penny by acting as an attorney for these land grant railroads. Perhaps the success of ex-Senator Conklin in securing \$20,000 as a fee in the Broadway Franchise case has opened the eyes at least of the Senators, those of the lawyers among them, to the fact that this is a business that may be more profitable even than acting as Senators; especially when the Senators are barred from acting as attorneys for land grant railroads. We believe the position of Senator Beck was right when he said "The country believed that the \$5,000 a year received by Senators and Representatives in Congress entitled the people to their whole service." If that is not enough to compensate them for the labor performed then it should be increased to such an amount as will best remunerate for the services rendered, and meet their just expenses, including at Washington.



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To Gunnison City, Col.,

Passing through 25 miles of the Famous Black Canyon of Colorado in Daylight

The perpendicular walls of this canyon tower thousands of feet above the railroad track, completely shutting out the sunlight at mid-day, and rendering stars visible in the clear sky.

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Tickets good to return on any Regular Passenger Train within 15 days.

This Special Excursion Train will be made up of Baggage Car, Day Coaches and Pullman Palace Car.

Train leaves Ogden and Salt Lake Saturday Evening, July 3d, and arrives at Gunnison Sunday Evening, July 4th.

A GRAND CELEBRATION!

Will be given by the citizens of Gunnison, Monday, July 5th, in which the citizens of Utah are invited to participate in the great National Festival of the day, of which the programme will close with:

GRAND BALL at the LA VETA HOTEL!

Monday Evening, to which the Utah Excursionists are also invited to participate.

Special Reduced Rates as Hotels will be given to all excursionists.

The Finest Trout Fishing to be found in the world is only fifteen minutes' walk from La Veta Hotel where the Nimrod will find abundant opportunity to test their ability and proficiency as pupils of Frank Walton. The celebrated Cochet Band and Orchestra under the leadership of Prof. A. Petersen, will accompany the Excursion, and will render care of its

GRAND CONCERTS!

Will be passing through the famous Black Canyon. The novelty of this Concert, will be the singing of the "Home Sweet Home" of the Canyon—a treat that but few may ever again have the pleasure of enjoying.

This Excursion is a splendid outing for the family man, student, doctor, musician, a well as an opportunity for the Old Pacific Coast Miners of Utah to clasp hands once more with their old comrades of early days now residing in Colorado.

For Full Particulars and Time Cards of the Trip, apply to the Ticket Agents of the above named stations for small folders.

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Colored Silks, latest shades, \$1.25, worth \$1.65.
Black Gros Grain Silks, best makes, at 90c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.65, \$1.75.
\$1.90 and upwards, worth 25 per cent. more.
Brocade Changeants at \$2.25 and \$2.75, worth 25 per cent. more.
Black and Colored Satin Rhinoceros, Surahs, Two-toned Brocades at lower prices than ever offered in this city.
Royal Bead-trimmed Robes reduced from \$25.00 to \$17.50.
Proportionate reductions in White and Colored Wash Robes, French and American Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, etc.
We are bound to sell the balance of our Ladies' Wraps of this season's importation, at low prices, will do it. Note the following bona fide reductions: \$8.00 to \$7.00, \$12.00 to \$9.00, \$15.00 to \$11.00, \$17.50 to \$12.50, \$20.00 to \$15.00, \$22.50 to \$17.50, \$25.00 to \$20.00, \$32.50 to \$25.00, etc., etc.
An elegant lot of Mohair and Linen Undershirts just received.
Boys' Waists at 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c. and upwards, choice in style and perfect fit.
A thousand and one other bargains too numerous to mention.
Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find out the best House west of Chicago for general assortment and honorable treatment.
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